

THE SAILOR'S CREEK FIGHT

Description of Last Big Battle in Virginia.

MARINES' SPLENDID WORK

Mississippians and Others in Desperate Hand to Hand Conflict-Fought on

Empty Stomachs - Instances

In your Confederate columns of May 6, 1865. That was not an affair of magnitode, as battles were then rated, but it was more sangulnary than is implied in the sketch given. The attacking force included two divisions of the Skath Corps, with the two of the Second, to which, plone, you refer. Custer's Cavalry Division, besides, took part in the destruction of the Confederate rear-guard, composed of Kershaw's and Custis Lee's Divisions, less then 3,000 men in line, under Eweil. Because it was overshadowed by the guickly following, crowning tragedy at Appomatiox, Sailor's Creek has had a smaller place in history than is due what is recorded as the last battle between the two Virginia armies. If you will grant me space! will give a more detailed account of it than I have ever seen in print. I feel the more inclined to this task because some of our histories have slurred over Sailor's Creek with scart regard for truth and justice. In Long's "Memoirs of Robert E. Lee" it is dismissed with the statement that "Ewell's troops were so worn out with hunger and fatigue as to be dilatory in complying with orders," and "as a consequence wera surrounded and captured with but little opposition." was more sanguinary than is implied in

authority on good fighting, reported: "On no battlefield of the war have I felt a juster pride in the conduct of my com-

no battlefield of the war have I felt a juster price in the conduct of my command."

FIGHTING ON EMPTY STOMACHS. Of the hunger and fatigue of the Confederate retreat it is scarce necessary to speak. It is one of its most widely known and distressing incidents that the order for food supply, by a would mischance, miscarried. Speaking from memory that is yet vivid. Kershaw's men prepared three days' rations, light ones, April 2d. They evacuated the lines below Richmond at midnight, passing through Richmond at the next morning. April 3d. Humphreys' Mississippl Brigade formed the rear, and was the last of the Army of Northern Virginia Infantry to tread the pircets of the Confederate Capital. The isst scrap of rations was devoured before nightfall of the 5th. The march was kept up all that night. The trials and the tolis of the Sixth, which were as severe as any lroops ever underwent, were borne withput the sustenance of a morsel of food. The morning of that fearful day Gordon was in Kershaw's rear, though the Federal cavalry demonstrated and boldly flashed in all along the line. This necessitated continuous battle line formation, which were on the tired and unfed Confederates and fatally delayed the retreat. Early in the evening "word was received from General Gordon that the enemy was pressing him heavily. To cover the wagner train and prevent Gordon from being rut off, line was formed and a strong line of skirmishers thrown out, which drove back the enemy's skirmishers and held hum in check until Gordon came up." Vide, General Custis Lee's report, Part I, volume 42, War Records, page 129.

This halt caused two or three hours' fielay, which gave the Federal infantry lime to get up, and Gordon, having moved

Brights' Disease

of the storm, Ewell, with Kershaw in rear, was compelled to give battle. A defense line was formed in the south side ville road. But the pursuit was so close that to give time for the alignment Kershaw stationed the Mississippi brigade, of less than five hundred men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fittgerald, on some high ground north of the creek, to check the enemy's advance as long as possible. This rear glard was assailed immediately and vigorously in front and on both fianks. Here there were a number of casualties, including two of the four regimental commanders—Major Cherry, of the Seventeenth, and Captain Sessions, of the Eighteenth, severely wounded. When the brigade was forced back, Colonel Fitzgerald took another position, where, with a few men, he held back the advance until surrounded and captured, that the brigade might withdraw across the creek withset disorder or disaster.

LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS.

In the formation on the south of the creek, Custis Lee was on the left and Kershaw on the right of the road. Colonel Crutchfield, with the heavy artillerymen from the Richmond defenses, and the marines from the gunboats, formed Lee's right, resting on the west side of the road, and the Mississippians connected with them on the east. On the right was Kershaw's other two brigades, Georgians, commanded by Generals Simms and Du Bose.

The Federals lost no time in attacking. shaw stationed the Mississippi brigade,

that can never be forgotten. Standing on the extreme left of the Mississippian, and on the hill above Commodore Tucker's command, its movements were plainly visible to me. How those men stood the artillery fire has been stated above. When the infantry advance came on they lay be ranks on the ground, most they lay in ranks on the ground, mo-tionless. We were all firing as fast as we could and with visible effect. WHAT THE TRAT ANSWER MEANT.

As the Federal colmuns drew near the apposite bank of the creek, I called to our neighbors: "Why don't you shoot?" When the question had been repeated the When the question had been repeated the answer came back: "Go to hell! We have officers to tell us when to fre." Nor did they fire a shot until the federals had crossed the creek within fifty yards of them. Then they rose, took aim and fired by wolley, at the word of command. Following up the volley by a rush, they drove the Federals in front of them into and across the creek. In the charge their brigads commander, Colonel Crutchfield, was killed and his men were immediately afterwards overwhelmed Brights' Disease

AND

Diabetes,

Bleating, Gravel, Dull Back Ache, Kidney and Bladder, Challed, and Milling and galland and the man were frequently as a state of the gravel of the gra



passed all experiences of military anguish since the retreat from the Beverina. Toward evening of the 5th and all day of the 6th hundreds dropped from exhaustion. • • • Thus pressed upon, with blazing wagons in front and rear, amid hunger, fatigue and sleeplessness, they fared toward the setting sum." The imagination may comprehend the state of physical exhaustion and mental depression caused by the strain described. But it is not so easy to understand that fortitude and pluck survived. And in proof that this was so, the following further quotation is made from "Swinton's Army of the Potomae" in depicting the Sallor's Creek fighting: "But eevn while thus environed, these men showed that they could still exact a price before yielding." And when an advance was made by a part of the Sixth Corps they delivered so deadly a fire that a portion of that veteran line bent and broke junder it. But the numbers were too unequal and overwhelming.

J. S. M.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston-An Incident

Vicksburg, Miss.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston—An Incident (Alontgomery Advertiser.)

I was returning to Richmond, in the fall of 1851, from my third official visit, as Confederate Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Trans-Mississippi Department. I left Shreveport, the headquarters of General Kirby Simb, on horse-back, and crossed in a canoe, swimming my brose by turnings, chiefly through gwanters by the vicinity of the great stream to defer from Vicksburg and Port Hudson, I made my way slowly and painfully across the country. I reached the railroad in the latter part of October or first of November thoroughly worn out by my long, disagreeable, and, in part, perilous ride. I do not recollect now where I struck the railroad, I am inclined to thing (although the place may have been farther east) that it was Jackson, the beautiful capital of the State, which, upon its ovacuation a few months before by General Johnston, was made to feel, like some other Southern cities and villages, the red hand of the Federal general, who, it is said, believed war to be heli, and spirit toward making testbound trains, or rather on them—for they were made up mainly of platform cars—almost every square inch of space was occupied by soldiers. I was too weak and jaded to endure such a crush as was occupied by soldiers. I was too weak and jaded to endure such a crush as was here offered me, even with a seat, and a seat was ovidently out of the question.

I had about made up my mind to wait for another train, but with much reluctance, as I had no means of knowing haw long I might be delayed by the transportation of troops and the scarcity of cars, when an officer was stopped immediately in front by some obstruction in his way, and evidently out of the question.

I had about made up my mind to wait for another train, but with much reluctance, as I had no means of knowing haw long I might be delayed by the transportation of troops and the scarcity of cars, when an officer was stopped immediately in front by some obstruction in his way, and

as to consider such a pince as this a home."

I had seen the renowned Confederate chieftain before, but this was the first time I had ever been brought in personal contact with the control of the car, I had such a fine opportunity to study the man. It was only the soldier part of him that was turned to me at the time; and I fancied, from his manner, and from the few words that reached me, as he curtly gave his orders, or emphatically responded to

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty,

Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the syme cleansing purpose. Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it, the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines, and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another; but probably the best character of the mouth of more proposed the most for the month of more content to the month of more proposed the most for the month is in

was then surrendered, my father surrendering to a lieutenant by the name of Cronert, giving him a sword which had belonged to my father's great-grandfather, and which this "canny" officer sold him back after the war at a handsome piec. I have often heard my father say that the conduct of the reserves and the marines was superb, and the statement is correct that the Federal troops cheered them when they marched through the lines after having surrendered.

Very truly yours,

R. T. W. DUKE, Jr.

THE LONGEST WAY AROUND

Travels of Telegraphic Messages When

the Wires Were Down in the West, The recent storms in the West did great injury to the telegraph wires, but the daily papers came out each morn-fng with the news of the world, and few

the daily papers came out each floor ing with the news of the world, and few people outside of the telegraph and newspaper offices knew how it was done or appreciated the expedients devised to get the messages through.

One night the wires were down between Omaha and Council Bluifs, just across the river. An electric light tower had been blown down upon them. All telegraphic communication with Omaha was cut off, but the messages came as usual and almost as quickly.

But they did a lot of traveling to get across the river. First they were telegraphed from Chicago to St. Joseph Comaha, and the control of the complex of the complex

mucha and Kansas City had not been lown down also.

Recently the connection between Denerand San Francisco was broken. Distanches were sent out from Chicago gustath, but could get no farther than benver. There would be no question of their lying over a day or two. They imply had to go through. And they went, but by a roundabout way.

First they were sent back East, via classes City to St. Louis, and from their classes City to St. Louis, and from the elegraphical down to El Paso, where they do to the Southern Pacific System and sached San Francisco by the way of so Angeles. They traveled 2000 miles ut of the way to get their, but the torming paners had all the news the oxymorphing.

x City, Ia., is only a little over a ed mile; from Omaha, yet one time, connection was broken, messages cel 1.500 miles to get from one city o other. to the other,

The operator at Sloux City got a wire
to St. Paul. Minn., and from there the
dispatches run down to Chicago and
therre bark to Omaha. In this case it
certainly was an illustration of the proyerb, "The longest way round is the
shortest way home." HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS AND - OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by billiousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or correcting that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as

of weakness of tolphaty of the liver and bowers, arising from heights had to see a sover-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company-California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Please tell me what is good for a ring bone on a horse's leg—a remedy that I can use without stopping him from work. Answer through your query col-umn and oblige a subscriber.

Owner of Piece of Land.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-Will you be pleased to inquire for
the gentleman who holds an interest in
a tract of land, seventy-five acres, two
miles below Pendleton? I was told that
the proprietor who once owned it was
named Makendle.
Pendleton, Va.
You can get this information by writing to the commissioner of the revenue
of your county.

Pink Eve.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Several years age my horse had the 'pink eye," and now, at times, it returns. Ills eye becomes red, swellen and inflamed and almost blind. Is there anything that will do good or effect a cure? If so, state what to use.

He also has large 'wind galls' on each hind leg. Please tell me how I can remove them.

"ANIMAL."

Perhaps the same treatment as that given for membrana nictitans above may be useful.

To the wind galls apply a good, strong blister and give him a month's run at grass.

Try the following: Corrosive sublimate, 4 drams Rectified spirits, 2 ounces

Mix. Add the acid to the spirits and 11-2 ounces. Mix all well together arms apply a portion to parts once or twice a day for a period of three or four weeks. It will be found satisfactory in relieving. and many cases will recover without a blemish under this form of treatment.

Our Additional Senator.

Our Additional Senator.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—What is meant by the expression sometimes used in your local columns of our "additional senator?" I didn't understand.

It means the additional Senator given the city in the new apportionment (April 2, 1962). Under that act Richmond city becomes the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District, with two Senators, and Henrico no longer forms a part of the district. The new Senator is to be elected this fail for four years. In November, 1905. Colonel George Wayne Anderson's successor is elected for two years, and in 1997 both Senators are elected for four years. See schedule of the Constitution. Hereafter Henrico will be in a senatorial district composed of it and the counties of Charles City, New Kent and James City.

Voters and Poli Taxes

Votors and Poli Taxes.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Please answer through your paper the following questions:

1. X registered and voted under the new Constitution in 1992 as a son of a Confederate veteran.

Is he still a qualified voter under the same clause as when voting in the last congressional election?

If not, what will be required to make him one? Is there any poll tax, and if so, how far back is X required to show them paid, &c.? AGRICOLA.

Louisa, Va., May 10, 1993.

X, having registered in 1992, is not required to register again, unless he has ceased to be a resident of the State, and has subsequently resumed his residence, or has become disqualified and had his disabilities removed. He is entitled to

him for 1903; in 1905, such pell taxes for 1903 and 1904, and in 1906 and subsequent thereto, such pell taxes for the three years next preceding.

Princess Louise Visit. of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—To settle a dispute, will you please answer in the query column of your next Sunday's issue the month and year that Princess Louise visited Richmond? K. January 16, 1883.

The following is continued from last Sunday's Issue to show the immense work (runs to decillions) saved by Mr. Robert Gordon's formula. This formula for the afteenth powers is gotten, as explained, before the We will add, the denominators of the last terms are taken so as to sective whole number:

 $(n^{16} + 8 n^{15} + 120 n^{11} + 0n^{15} - 1820 n^{12} \pm 0n^{1}$

= Sum of 15th powers. Say n=100 1000000000000 ten quintillions

200019072733474 - 607005712731 - sum of terms. 19741197702074

Membrana Nictitans.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Respectfully, T.

Americas, Greene county, Va.

Inflammation of the membrane, nictitans sometimes comes under notice, heing manifested by swelling, redness, etc. Warm applications, as poulties, fomentations, etc., to allay irritation, after which cold applications will be useful. Sometimes ulceration takes place, and constitutes a troublesome condition, and it may become necessary to remove the whole or part. It should be removed with scissors, after having first secured the membrane with a hook or some other suitable instrument.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I wish you would give your decision on the following question: A lends B so many chestnut rails. In the course of time B buys the land where the rails were taken from. In the sale of the land there was nothing said about rails. Whose rails are they—A's or B's?

ENQUIRER,
Ordinary, Va.

Ordinary, Va.

The rails were lent to B, not soid or twen. They are personal property and yere not soid with the lapst unless special agreement. were not sold with the land unless spe-cial agreement.
They are the property of B. All lum-ber cut from land becomes personal and is not included in the sale thereof.

Decayed Onlons. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—There was seen on lower Main Street yesterday afternoon a two-horse wagon loaded to its full capacity with quired to register again, unless he has ceased to be a resident of the State, and has subsequently, resumed his residence, or has become disquelified and had his disabilities removed. He is cuitted to vote in 102 without payment of the poil tax. After January 1, 1804, he is required to have personally paid at least six menths prior to the election all State poil taxes assessed or assessable against him under the new Constitution during the three years next preceding that in which he offers to vote. That is, in 1804, he will he required to pay as above the poil tax assessed or assessable against the will be required to pay as above the poil tax assessed or assessable against the tire of the required and tilled the onlons and sent them to market. They were sold and bought, but not used as food, but held until de-

We do not know how the onlons came to be in this decayed condition, but we guess that it was the result of delay we route to Richmond from the shipping point. We have known such things to occur.

The Myth About Amber.

Amber, a fossilized vegetable resin, is, according to legend, a concretion of birds' tears. The birds were the sisters of Meleager, who never reased weeping for the death of their brother.—Ovid: Metamorphoses, viii, line 270, etc.
"Around thee shall glisten the loveliest amber that ever the sorrowing sea-bird hath wept."

T. Moore: Fire Worshippers.

Editor of The Times Dispatch:
Can you or any of your readers give
me the words to the song called "Margerite"? I think it begins with, "Tig
every ripple speaks of thee, Markerite."
Also have you or readers words to song
"Kitty Wells"?

The words to "Margurite" can be had at any store which handles sheet music KITTY WELLS.

From early morn till close of day. My story, darkies, you shall hear, For in my memory fresh it dwells; Twill cause you all to shed a tear On the grave of my sweet Kitty Wells.

never can forget the day That we together roamed the dells; I kissed her cheeks and named the day That I should marry Kitty Wells.

But death came in my cabin door.
And stole from me my joy and pride,
And when I found she was no more,
I laid my banjo down and cried. Chorus: When the larks were singing in the morn-

And the myrtle and the ivy were in bloom. And the sun on the hilltops was dawning, it was then I laid her in the tomb.

Constable's

Tailoring Department

is full of good things in Serges, Homespuns, etc., for Summer wear, cut by Mr. Joseph Fisher and made in the best styles. Trimmings and workmanship of the best.

Shirt Department.

Shirts, Underwear, Pajamas, Nightshirts made to order-J. L. Creery, Cutter.

Furnishing Goods.

Bathing Suits, new style, \$1.00 up. Nainsook Underwear, Nightshirts, Pajamas, all of our own make. French and American Liste Thread and Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.

Leather Belts, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Canes and Umbrellas. Hosiery for Men. Negligee Shirts, colored and white, pleated and plain.